

## CHINA

THE



## MAIL.

Published every Evening, and with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." VOL. XXV. No. 2038 號八十月二十年九十六百八十一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1869. 日六十月一十年已已治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SASSOUN, BROWN & CO., 4 May, GILES & CO., 29, 30, 31, THOMPSON & CO., Shanghai; BIRFIELD & KELLY, Manilla; C. HENZERICH & CO.,

## Arrivals.

Dec. 18, Galatea, American ship, 932, Groatwell, San Francisco, Oct. 25. Wheat and Flour.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Dec. 18, Volunteer, American ship, 1068, Hutchinson, Yokohama, Nov. 27. Ballast.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

## Departures.

Dec. 18, America, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

18, United States, for Shanghai.

18, Johann Heinrich, for Whampoa.

18, Santa Ana, for Manila.

18, Violet, for Hakodadi.

## Shipping Reports.

The American ship Galatea, Captain Crowell, from San Francisco, reports the first part of passage fine weather and light variable winds as far as Ladrones, then had fine monsoon till arrival in port on 18th Dec. 53 days out.

The American ship Volunteer, Captain Hutchinson, from Yokohama, reports left Yokohama on the 27th November; had fine weather and light variable winds till 30th November, then experienced heavy gales from North to N. E. and thick weather with heavy sea which lasted till 10th inst.; then moderate and light breeze from N. E. till arrival in port.

## New Advertisements.

THE General Dividend of DOLLARS Four Hundred (\$400) will be payable at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants, on and after the 18th instant.

By order  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, December 16, 1869. *jul16*

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in Conformity with a Resolution passed at the last General MEETING of the above Company, whereby the Directors were requested to ascertain the terms upon which Amalgamation with the UNION DOCK COMPANY could be effected.

An Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, D'Agulha Street, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty Sixth day of January, 1870, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the terms demanded by the said UNION DOCK COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
G. N. MINTO,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, December 16, 1869. *jul16*

## WANTED TO CHARTER.

A First Class VESSEL to load Cargo and Passengers to New Orleans or Savannah. Apply to  
PARKER & CO.,  
Hongkong, December 14, 1869. *jul14*

WANTED by a Portuguese, Employment in a Mercantile Establishment. Apply to F. A. V., care of this paper, Hongkong, November 8, 1869.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COKE.—Tenders will be received, until MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the purchase of the COKE made at this Company's Works, during a period of one year commencing from the 1st day of January next.

Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office, West Point.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, December 14, 1869. *jul14*

## FOR SALE.

20 Cases Manila SUPERIORES, in boxes of 200 each.

ZACHARIE & CO.,  
Hongkong, December 11, 1869. *jul11*

Just Received from Paris and For Sale by the Under-  
signed.

ONBONS in Fancy Boxes.

TOYS and Sundry other Articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. DUBUST & CO.,  
Hongkong, December 9, 1869. *jul9*

## New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!  
CHRISTMAS!!!  
A Large and Choice assortment of TOYS and PRESENTS for the Season.

At MISS ROSE'S MILLINERY & DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,  
W. ELLINGTON STREET,  
Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.  
Via Panama or Overland Route.

TEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:

1870.		
Japan,	Jan.	12.
China,	Feb.	12.
America,	March	12.
Japan,	April	12.
China,	May	12.
America,	June	11.
Japan,	July	12.
China,	August	12.
America,	Sept.	12.
Japan,	October	12.
China,	Nov.	12.
America,	Dec.	12.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or about same date, collecting at Yokohama with above-named steamers.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central, and South America, and by Overland Route to principal points in the United States and Canada, and connecting with the various Steam lines for New York, to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued also to New York a d Europe via Panama Route and to Europe per steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given also for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines to ports of Mexico and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made or through passengers and freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

All freight payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin, with 8 per cent ad dition, at shipper's option.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% upon the whole amount for the Round Voyage.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Fraya West.

T. A. HARRIS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, October 7, 1869.

#### Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward closed mails for the United Kingdom will be made up at this Office and forwarded to London by the United States Mail Packets via San Francisco.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this route must be addressed via "San Francisco."

Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, will be liable to the same rates of postage as those sent by the British Mail Packets via Southampton, viz.:-

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.

For each Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces.

For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance; correspondence not fully prepaid will be sent via Suez.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
6th September, 1869.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the Provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Posts in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packets, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

It is hereby notified, by order of His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, that henceforward, the rates of Postage chargeable on Packets of Printed Papers or Patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom when forwarded via Southampton, will be as follows:

For a Packet not exceeding one ounce in weight, 2 cents; for a Packet above one and not exceeding two ounces, 4 cents; and of double these rates when forwarded via Marseilles.

Packets of greater weight than two ounces will remain subject to the same rates, or now chargeable, viz.:

8 cents for every four ounces when forwarded via Southampton, and 12 cents for every four ounces when forwarded via Marseilles.

This alteration will apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade patterns or samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1869.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Posts in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packets, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May last, Superintending, or First-Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army and all Army Schoolmasters will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First-Class now are) to the same privileges in regard to their Letters, are enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1869.

#### Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that, as an experiment, Mails will be made up at this Office, to be forwarded by each homeward British Contract Packet, to the United Kingdom and to places beyond the United Kingdom via Brindisi.

All Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded in these Mails must be specially directed via Brindisi, and they will be liable to the following rates of Postage, viz.:

##### FOR A LETTER.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 38 cents; for every additional half an ounce, 38 cents.

Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 48 cents; for every additional half an ounce, 48 cents.

##### FOR EVERY NEWSPAPER.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional newspaper for a new Order.

##### FOR EVERY PATTERN.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional pattern not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional pattern for a new Order.

##### FOR THE BOOKS.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional book not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional book for a new Order.

##### FOR THE PAPER.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional paper not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional paper for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTHES.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional clothes not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional clothes for a new Order.

##### FOR THE LEATHER.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional leather not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional leather for a new Order.

##### FOR THE METAL.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional metal not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional metal for a new Order.

##### FOR THE GLASS.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional glass not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional glass for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTH.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional cloth not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional cloth for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTHES.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional clothes not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional clothes for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTHES.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional clothes not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional clothes for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTHES.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional clothes not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

##### Addressed to the United States of America, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents; for every additional clothes for a new Order.

##### FOR THE CLOTHES.

Addressed to the United Kingdom, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents; for every additional clothes not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 cents.

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## For Sale.

**P**HOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of Pekin and its surroundings, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, November 3, 1869.

**A** Full Size BILLIARD TABLE by Sherwood, Calcutta, with Marking Board, Cues, Rests, Balls, &c., complete. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, November 3, 1869.

Just received, ex "Invincible," a small Invoice of Pitt's SODA WATER and LEMONADE. THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong, September 6, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. A Large and Powerful GALVANIC BATTERY, of 80 cells, upon the plan of Professor DANIEL's plan. It will make strong electric Light. Chemicals, &c., complete. To be seen at the "Albion Hotel," Hongkong, October 29, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. Ex Ste. Germaine and Carmarthenshire CHAMPAGNE, Max. Sustaine Cabinet, Beaujolais, Beaujolais, Périgueux, And a few cases of superior COGNAC (the Champagne). Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co., Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

**F**AWCETT & Co. are now landing, ex "Journal," and other late arrivals: Hogheads BASS'S ALE. Barrels do. Kilderkins do. PASS'S ALE, in pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, in ditto. Pale SHERRY; Old PORT. CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts. Sparkling SHU HOCK. York HAMS and Chedda CHEESE. American BUTTER. Also.

Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in. Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3 in. PAINTS and OILS, CANVAS and TWINE. Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH. OILMAN'S STORES. Fairbank's SCALERS, 2,000 and 2,500 lbs. Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES with Ammunition complete. And. Ex "Carmarthenshire." Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases. Hongkong, June 12, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. CHAMPAGNE, BÖDERER, Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Blanche Doré, Gladiateur. SANDER & Co., Sole Agents for Hongkong and China. Hongkong, July 5, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. OALS suitable for Household purposes. ROBERT'S, WALKER & Co., Hongkong, November 9, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. SMALL Invoice of DUFF GORDON & Co.'s Pale Dry SHERRY, red seal. ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Hongkong, November 23, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. STEAM COALS. For sale from Store, or deliverable on Board, ENGLISH—Londonberry West Hartley, Dawson's West Hartley, Strakers' West Hartley. WELSH—Blaenavon Marthyr. Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Hongkong, March 16, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. MANILA HARD WOOD. Consisting of MOLAVES, BANASAS, ARANGAS, And other descriptions. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co., Hongkong, August 11, 1869.

**F**OR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. ENGLISH and Anglo German CONCERTINAS, HARMONIUMS, FLUTES, NEW MUSIC, &c. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. C. WAGNER, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. Impt. 70.

**F**OR SALE. TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases. SHERRY "3 PORT " " CLARET " BIRLEY & Co., Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. MINTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

**F**OR SALE. THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs. KENNEDY & Co. For further information, apply to S. ARCHER & Co., Hongkong, September 2, 1869.

## Intimations.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY MACDONNELL.

**M**ISTER W. P. FLOYD BEGS to announce that he has re-opened his PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY at the corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, where he solicits the inspection of his collection.

Life size Photographic Portraits in Water Colors or Oil. Hongkong, August 7, 1869.

## CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

HE Undersigned, in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, on Monday, the 14th June, 1869, took over charge of British interests at the Ports of Tsinanfu and Takow, and entered on his duties as Acting Consul.

W. M. COOPER, British Consulate, Tsinanfu, June 15, 1869.

**D**R. VAENUM D. COLLINS HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.

Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

**H**ONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the CHAMBER, will in future be issued late on the afternoon of the day preceding the departures of the fortnightly P. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 p.m. and midnight.

J. W. WOOD, Secretary.

Club Chambers, Hongkong, July 20, 1869.

**C**HRISTMAS MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong, that he will supply for the Christmas Vacation Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. CORNED ROUNDS, HUMPS, and TONGUES always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS, Comptor, SWAZOW.

de26 PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

29, Hollywood Road.

(FORMERLY THE SPANISH CONSULATE.)

THIS House commands a good view of the whole harbour, and is comfortably fitted with every convenience for the accommodation of visitors and residents.

Private dinner supplied.

C. L. VOLCKMAN, Proprietor.

Hongkong, October 5, 1869.

**N**OTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, Deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.

Persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the Undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esquire, Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.

Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.

R. E. BAKER, Executor.

jan31

**S**AYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONG KONG.

HAVE RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER.

Large assortment of MILLINERY,

A BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest fashions.

A Choice assortment of SILK, MUSLIN, and GREENADINE, for Evening Wear.

A fine assortment of new FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.

A large assortment of new TRIMMINGS and FRINGES in all colors.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

DIAN A ESTABLISHMENT.

20, Foochow Road, Shanghai, Hongkong, February 3, 1869.

**P**EARCE AND VINEY, (Late of Gravelle, Telegraph Company,) 30, Waller Street, MELBOURNE, TELEGRAPHIC, REPORTING, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE COLONIES, At Galle, London, New York, &c.

BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the Best Style,

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on Shortest Notice.

Apply at Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

**O**TEL DE FRANCE A CANTON.

Service comfortable, price moderate.

20 Mai, 1869.

## Intimations.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

Published in London for the P. & O. Co.'s and French Mails, and contains Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and Foreign News.

Special Correspondents' Letters from Germany, Holland, &c. Leading Articles on the principal interests of China.

Digest of Home Opinions on China Subjects.

List of Passengers by the current and preceding Mails.

Naval and Military News.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.

Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight Exchanges, &c. from London and the Continent, New York, &c.

Statistics of Imports and Exports.

Supplement.

Statement of each Ship's Cargo for China and Japan, and by the P. and O. Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$12 per Annum. With Export Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies, 50 cents.

MORRIS & Co., Agents, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

**L**ONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS EXTRA.

PUBLISHED at Galle and containing all the last TELEGRAMS, is delivered with the CHINA EXPRESS.

TERMS.—Subscribers to CHINA EXPRESS, \$6 per annum; To Non-Subscribers, \$12; Single Copies, 25 cents.

MORRIS & Co., News Agents.

Hongkong, August 19, 1869.

## L A O U - T I - K E E

It requires no Pomade.

It will cause Hair to grow.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

It will prevent Baldness.

Prepared only by J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Medical Hall, Shanghai.

And sold by G. GLASSE, Victoria Dispensary, Hongkong.

HAIR WASH

jan22

THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS IN HONGKONG!

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G. K. T., AND THE OFFICERS OF H. M. S. GALATEA.

RENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOONS, 4, WELLINGTON STREET.

The Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that the lease to the Hongkong Club has expired, and that the above establishment is now at the service of his numerous patrons and the public generally, also that he has two of the FINEST AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for him by Messrs STRAHL and HUGHES, of California, and which are available for use.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.

D. BROWNE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 17, 1869.

**M**ORRIS & Co., AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

**F**RICKEL & CO. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

**G**EORGE GLASSE, FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

**E**NGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.

Hongkong, May 1, 1869.

**A**NDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, AND BRASSFOUNDER No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nankin Lane.

Hongkong, October 23, 1868.

**E. R. HANDLEY**, LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY, House and Ship Plumber, Copper Smith, Zinc Worker, and Gas Fitter.

16, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, May 24, 1869.

**P**EARCE AND VINEY, (Late of Gravelle, Telegraph Company,) 30, Waller Street, MELBOURNE, TELEGRAPHIC, REPORTING, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE COLONIES, At Galle, London, New York, &c.

BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the Best Style,

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on Shortest Notice.

Apply at Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

**G**ILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1869.

**T**HIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,000 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIP WRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments is under experienced European Superintendence. THE SLIP has been most substantially constructed, in a perfectly land-locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.

Charge, for three days use of the Slip, One-Dollar per

## Shipping.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
The 41 clipper-barque  
"DAY DAWN,"  
Captain SUTERNE, of 400  
Tons Register.  
For particulars, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 15, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
The British barque  
"E.A."  
Captain HOBBS, of 404 Tons  
Register (voyage to Australia  
preferred).  
For particulars, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 6, 1869.

## Notices to Consignees.

## THE MERS FROM LONDON.

ONSIGNERS of Cargo per above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of ship will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 17, 1869.

NOTICE.  
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Hoopy," 23rd August, 1869,  
Vte. A. C. 1 Portmaneau.  
C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent,  
Hongkong, December 13, 1869.

NOTICE.  
ONSIGNERS of Cargo per M. I. Co.'s steamship *Domina*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods before the 18th instant, at noon, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent,  
Hongkong, December 13, 1869.

DUTCH BARQUE *MARIA LOUISA ANTOINETTE*, FROM HAMBURG.  
ONSIGNERS of Cargo by above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' expense.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 30, 1869.

BRITISH SHIP *STAR OF THE NORTH*,  
FROM LONDON.  
ONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.  
MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
China, December 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
THE interest and responsibility of our partner, the late MR. SHAPOURIE BOOMERAN, ceased in our firm on the 4th instant.

WAJASSEE PALLANJE & Co.,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1869.

NOTICE.  
MR. PAUL GERMARD HUBER, and Mr. ALBERT GULZOW have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, November 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 21, 1869.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. C. LANGDON DAVIES, Hongkong, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
MR. FRITZ RAFF, has been duly authorized to sign our firm per Procurator from this date.  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
Hongkong, June 15, 1869.

NOTICE.  
THE Business of KINNEAR & Co., Foochow, will be carried on from and after this date under the style and firm of KINNEAR, LARKEN & Co.

the partners therein being, Mr. WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR and Mr. THOMAS LANCaster LARKEN.

WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR,  
Foochow, May 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE is authorized to sign our Firm per procurator.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.,  
Yokohama, November 18, 1869.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
FRESH California HAY and OATS.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1869.

SELLING OFF!!  
FANCY DRESSES, Black and Colored  
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FL  
LUS, BONNETS, HATS, MURLENS,  
MICHENS, VELVETS, FEATHERS,  
FLOWERS, LACES, Muslin and Wool  
WOOL, WOOLS, HOSIERY, French  
MEIMING, &c., &c.

The undersigned having determined upon closing their Show Room, will sell their STOCK of MILLINERY AND DRA  
PERY GOODS at a discount of 25 per cent off all purchases of Ten dollars and upwards, from this date.

S. W. BAKER & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 1, 1869.

FOR SALE, EX SHIP.  
200 Tons Cardif Patent FUEL  
350 Tons best English COAL.  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 11, 1869.

FOR SALE,  
50 LOGS CAMPHOR WOOD, Ship's  
TIMBERS.  
11 Ship's PLANKS, Hard and Camphor  
Wood.

50 double Ship's KNEES | Camphor  
24 single " | Wood.  
Apply to

RAYNAL & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 2, 1869.

FOR SALE,  
JULES ROBIN COGNAC, in cases.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

FOR SPORTSMEN.  
HE Undersigned has received an  
assortment of:-  
Breechloading FOWLING PIECES,  
AMMUNITION and REQUISITES for  
same, as  
CARTRIDGES, 16 and 12 gauge, and  
CARTRIDGE-CLOSERS, of Metal and  
Wood.  
GAFS for recapping same.  
CARTRIDGES, CARRIER, & GAME-  
BAGS.  
POWDER-FLASKS and Shot POUCHES.  
Double Strap Shot POUCHES, SLINGS  
and Pouch SLINGS.

Elley's Green patent Wire CARTRID  
GES of most useful sizes.  
Elley's superior Elastic Concealed Felt  
WADDING, etc., etc., of most useful  
sizes.

Also,  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.—  
Pleasure Saloon RIFLES & PISTOLS.  
AMMUNITION for same.

And offer the above on reasonable terms.

Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,  
Gunnakers.

Queen's Road Central, 94,  
Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

FOR SALE,  
(Under power contained in the Mortgage  
Deed).

ALL those valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on Queen's Road in the South, and partly on the Praya on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KELLY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. E. SCHELHASS & Co. The Premises are built on Marine Lot No. 101, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30 per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.

Those valuable Premises adjoining the above on its Western boundary, formerly in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank, and built on Inland Lot No. 514. These Premises are likewise held under a Crown Lease for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £24 per annum, and the lot contains an area of 6,750 square feet.

The above valuable Property will be sold by Public Auction in Hongkong on some early day (of which due notice will be given), unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, apply to  
MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHET & Co.,  
or,  
HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq.,  
Solicitor.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1869.

CANTON.

ONE TO BE SOLD.—A substantially built  
HOUSE on Shanceen.

For Terms, apply to the present occupiers,  
MESSRS. MOUL & Co.

October 25, 1869.

de25

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TO LET.  
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong New GODOWNS, very  
conveniently situated on Marine Lot  
No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s  
premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON &  
Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. MOLEOD,  
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s  
Hongkong, April 26, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Understated will undertake to land

Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer  
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive

the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra  
nite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 4, 1869.

TO LET.

From the 1st December next.

THE Eligible Residence situated above

Bonham Road, recently in the occu  
pation of Mr. HOBSON, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 8, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE Eligible Residence situated above

Bonham Road, recently in the occu  
pation of Mr. HOBSON, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 8, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE commodious three-story House,

No. 1, Wyndham Street, lately in the

occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 15, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Business of KINNEAR & Co., Foo

chow, will be carried on from and

after this date under the style and firm of

KINNEAR, LARKEN & Co.

the partners therein being, Mr. WILLIAM

BALFOUR KINNEAR and Mr. THOMAS

LANCaster LARKEN.

WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR,  
Foochow, May 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE is auth  
orized to sign our Firm per procurator.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.,  
Yokohama, November 18, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDE

to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

## Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

One FLOOR of a house in Queen's

Road, well situated.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known

as "Greenmount" situate on the

Bonham Road, and till lately in the occu  
pation of Mr. H. MORAN, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, November 18, 1869.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

NO. 4 Peck's Terrace, Elgin Street.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 29, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR  
STREET.

A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAM  
BERS are now vacant, and can be had

on reasonable terms. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE BUNGALOW at Pokofohon.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 1, 1869.

TO BE LET

ON SUNDAYS  
AL.—Morning, 11  
Afternoon 4 o'clock  
Holy Communion  
Sunday in every  
service; and on  
every month, at 8.30

Rev. D. B.  
W. Wellington,  
Rainford, P. P.  
at 6, 1st Mass.  
High Mass with  
at 10, Last Mass  
In the afternoon  
ue, English and  
in Portuguese.

CHAPEL—Spring  
at 7; Mass with  
the afternoon, at

REMOTARY, West  
at 7.30. Mass  
Sermon and

CHAPEL—(Ser-  
ving 10 o'clock—  
afternoon 3 o'clock—

US.—Service in  
Pastor E. Ritzel,  
pastor ten A.M., in  
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TORY FOR  
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RRIS & Co.,  
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ington Street,  
6, 1869.

MAIL.

Dec. 18, 1869.

CHAMBER OF  
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pockets to any extent, if at all—the for-  
tunes of their successors, it lies quite out  
of the track of their business. They form  
in fact the exact antithesis of the best  
type of missionaries. The latter work  
hard without reward for the benefit of  
future generations, the former will work  
only for the present, and that upon very  
liberal terms. And the worst of it is  
that they—we allude to the class of anti-  
progressionists generally—are like their  
Foreign Office prototypes, not uneducated  
or illiterate men. They probably read  
standard works and are fully up to the  
average of educated gentlemen. But their  
idea is let the future care of itself. The only question is, "Will the  
expenditure of a few dollars check me.  
If it will not, I will have nothing to do  
with it."

The Secretary of State, amidst a good  
deal that was unfeigned and uncalled  
for in his remarks upon the foreign  
communities in China, made one telling  
hit. Let these gentlemen, he said, furnish  
with information and facts. He  
objected strongly to the constant array  
of arguments and deductions put forward.  
Now, there is no reason at all why these  
should not be furnished by those well  
qualified to furnish them; but it is un-  
doubted that there has been a greater  
tendency to put forth declamation  
than to furnish information, of late  
years, on the part of British residents in  
China. It is noteworthy that in all the  
memorials sent home the information  
given about Coal mines—to take the first  
instance to hand—was mainly based on  
Naval, Consular, or Customs Reports.  
So with the much vexed question of  
inland transit dues, Lekin, &c. There  
is scarcely a single merchant in China  
who can speak, except through native  
report, always slightly inaccurate, sometimes  
grossly distorted, of the actual fami-  
liar working of these squeezes. He  
cannot tell how much is actually levied  
and how much added to the account by  
his comrade and the native merchants,  
if any part of the country at any great  
distance from the Coast is alluded to.  
But it is "beyond the scope" of mercen-  
ary men to know the precise location of  
mines, the habits and customs of people  
who may be profitable clients, the means  
of transport, the monetary facilities, etc.,  
etc., of inland China! At least so think  
the gentlemen above-named and their  
following of seven.

We should like to ask whether the  
explorations of Columbus or Vespucci  
were found "beyond the scope" of the  
mercenary interests of the European nations?  
Had no one been found to hawk  
the adventurers who first visited the  
Celestial Empire, had no missionaries  
wandered through the land of China and  
given us accounts of teeming millions  
whose existence presented such a tem-  
ptation to European trade, that very part  
of the country itself might still have been  
marked only by a dirty town on the  
banks of a muddy river. We recom-  
mend to the gentlemen, whose anti-  
progressive notions have formed our text, the  
perusal of a book familiar to our boy-  
hood, called *Tales of Peril and Adventure*,  
or bearing some such title—or if they  
are above that, they may read up English  
history alone. They may then discover  
that it is the unselfish and liberal sup-  
port of scientific exploration the world  
generally, and Great Britain especially,  
owes much of its civilization, progress  
and power. We say nothing of leading  
merchants cavilling at a grant of Taelis  
500, of which Taelis 317 are in hand!  
In conclusion, we need only quote the  
words of Mr Groom, another member of  
the Chamber. He was alive to the  
importance of making the position of the  
Chamber known in England, "but thought  
that such could not be done better than  
by helping the cause of science."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, on June 1,  
1822, in moving in the British House of  
Commons for papers relative to the  
affairs of Portugal at that time, made a  
speech in which the subjoined passage  
occurs. We have been asked to repro-  
duce it, and we comply with the request  
very willingly, the more so that my  
colleague, Mr Bate, and myself went as  
usual to the bazaar to preach. Before we  
reached the centre of the city we had indi-  
cations of no small stir amongst the peo-  
ple, and when we arrived at our preaching  
place we found the *chouk* crowded with  
people who seemed mad with excitement.  
A man standing by us, seeing our astonish-  
ed look, and thinking we were about to  
begin preaching, said—"Sahib, it is no  
use, no one will hear you to-day, many  
are all mad just now." We  
soon saw the man was right, gave up the  
idea of preaching, and went to the city  
to seek to enquire about this sudden  
madness which had come over all the people.  
The cause of the excitement we indeed  
knew well, as we had ample evi-  
dence of it before our eyes; but we were  
anxious to know from the炽热的 authority  
if nothing could be done to arrest its  
progress. This is not the first time I have  
witnessed the people of Macao, and I  
have been connected by a treaty of  
guarantees against Louis XIV, and  
Napoleon. It is a connexion which in  
length and intimacy the history of mankind  
cannot match. All other nations have  
leisure to regard our ascendancy, and their  
attachment to us, as two of the elements of the  
European system. May I venture to add,  
that Portugal preceded us, though but for  
a short period, in the command of the sea,  
and that it is the country of the greatest  
part who has employed her genius in cele-  
brating nautical enterprise?

THE WEDDING OF THE WOMEN.—A sensible  
contemporary says, "The women ought to  
make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses  
tobacco, and it would soon break up the  
practice." A friend of ours says, "They  
ought also to pledge themselves to kiss  
every man that don't use it"—and we go for  
that too.

### LOCAL.

The December Criminal Sessions were for-  
mally opened and adjourned to-day. They  
re-open on Monday, at ten o'clock.

A FIRE took place at Shamian, Canton, on  
the afternoon of Friday, the 17th instant, which  
caused considerable alarm in the foreign  
settlement. Some builders' sheds  
at the rear of Messrs A. Heard & Co.'s new  
house at the *Divide*, do what you will, and  
how can we stop them, or even punish  
them all? We could fine and imprison a  
few hundreds, but when thousands are  
guilty what can we do? The city inspector  
is a shrewd man and a valuable native  
officer, and his apology for the concession  
made to gamblers at the *Divide* is perhaps  
the best that could be given, if not indeed  
the reason which influenced Government to  
grant the license. But is that reason a  
sound one, and will it stand even the test of  
logic, to say nothing of still higher grounds  
to which we might take? It simply amounts to  
this—gambling among the natives at the  
*Divide* is very popular, and it must therefore  
be tolerated. On the same ground  
we could say—stealing among the natives  
of the *Divide* night is very popular (which  
is a well-known fact), and it should there-  
fore be tolerated! If the practice of gambling  
is evil, and recognized to be such by the  
law of the land for 362 days in the  
year, by what course of reasoning can it be  
shown that the same evil, punishable by law  
at all other times, should be exempted from  
all legal restraint for three days at the  
*Divide*? To say that any social evil is too  
strong for the Government to master, is  
surely no reason why Government should  
not do all in its power to check it.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Otto Linguist (P. C. 75) charged a  
seaman of the gunboat *Algiers* with an assault  
committed while complainant was in  
execution of his duty. Near midnight of  
the 18th, he said, half a dozen *Algirians* men  
came to the Government Wharf, in a drunken  
state. Two of them were fighting, and the  
constable (as he stated) separated them, and  
because he would not allow them to fight, he got a blow in the eye from defendant.  
Defendant, according to constable's  
version, was the only really intoxicated  
man of the party; the others had been  
only drinking. Defendant, on the other  
hand, stated that the constable had been  
drinking with four other seamen, and that  
he was "the worse for liquor." It was  
after the policeman gave him a blow on the  
face with his staff that he gave him the  
"tap" in the eye referred to. Complain-  
ant said that it was false; he did not drink  
with the seamen; i. e., he did not do so  
without pressing. The four men said they  
had a bottle, and they asked if he would  
take some; he refused; but afterwards did  
indulge a little. Mr Russell discharged  
the defendant, on finding the constable's case was referred  
to the consideration of Mr Creagh, acting  
superintendent of police.

Licensed chair-cools. No. 232 charged,  
by summons, Capt. Hughan, of the barque  
*Catherine Fullerton*, with having refused to  
pay his proper fare. It appeared from the  
evidence, however, that the chair-cools had  
summoned the defendant because he had  
not got a "fancy" fare like unto some  
other cools. Four or five captains were  
going the other night from the Stag Hotel  
to the Oriental, and each paid their coolie  
the sum of a half-dollar, except the defendant  
who gave twenty-five cents. The  
chair-cool would have the same as the  
others, and refused the proper fare. But  
he made a mistake in so doing; and Mr  
Russell gave him to understand this by  
discharging the defendant, and at the same  
time informing the chair-cool that he got off  
very easily when he was not punished  
for seeking an illegal fare.

Chin Hing Chin is the master of a pas-  
sage boat, and a number of smaller boats  
anchored to his boat the other evening.  
Among these was the defendant, who is  
owner of a cargo-boat; and he was the only  
man who refused to cast off the mooring  
that he had fastened to the complainant's boat,  
when he was told so to do. Instead of ad-  
mitting that he was wrong, he is said to have  
pitched rice-bowls on board the passage  
boat, wounding several of the seamen.  
Defendant denied having thrown rice-  
bowls, or refused to move. Complainants  
people threw bullets and bowls about, and  
these were returned.—Mr Russell, however,  
put it in a different light: he fined defendant  
\$5, or fourteen days' hard labor.

NATIVE GAMBLING IN INDIA  
AND ITS RESULTS.

The subjoined letter may possess some  
interest for H. E. Sir Richard MacDonnell,  
and for other people too. It is from  
the pen of a Missionary, but it appears  
of much influence, and therefore—we  
submit this with bated breath and whispering  
humbleness—entitled to consideration.  
There are people, we know, in very high position (not so high, we  
may remark, as a Governor), who speak  
of journalists as "pestiferous fellows of the  
press," much as the *Cholera* or any other  
disease, if it could use human speech,  
would speak of a Physician who successfully  
combated it. Our meaning will  
be perfectly understood, and so, without  
further preface, we give the letter:

To the Editor of the "INDEPENDENT."  
DEAR SIR.—On Tuesday, the 2d instant,  
my colleague, Mr Bate, and myself went as  
usual to the bazaar to preach. Before we  
reached the centre of the city we had indi-  
cations of no small stir amongst the peo-  
ple, and when we arrived at our preaching  
place we found the *chouk* crowded with  
people who seemed mad with excitement.  
A man standing by us, seeing our astonish-  
ed look, and thinking we were about to  
begin preaching, said—"Sahib, it is no  
use, no one will hear you to-day, many  
are all mad just now." We  
soon saw the man was right, gave up the  
idea of preaching, and went to the city  
to seek to enquire about this sudden  
madness which had come over all the people.  
The cause of the excitement we indeed  
knew well, as we had ample evi-  
dence of it before our eyes; but we were  
anxious to know from the炽热的 authority  
if nothing could be done to arrest its  
progress. This is not the first time I have  
witnessed the people of Macao, and I  
have been connected by a treaty of  
guarantees against Louis XIV, and  
Napoleon. It is a connexion which in  
length and intimacy the history of mankind  
cannot match. All other nations have  
leisure to regard our ascendancy, and their  
attachment to us, as two of the elements of the  
European system. May I venture to add,  
that Portugal preceded us, though but for  
a short period, in the command of the sea,  
and that it is the country of the greatest  
part who has employed her genius in cele-  
brating nautical enterprise!

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS EVANS,  
Missionary,  
Allahabad, 3rd November 1867.

\* This bazaar are crowded with gambling  
stalls, and persons of all ages, from the lad of 19  
up to the old man of 70, try out, I see, one's  
poker and win 4—Put down 4 pces and win 16.

THE HEART OF BYRON.—Few are  
probably aware of the fate of the poet's heart.  
After his death at Missolonghi in 1824, his  
body was embalmed and sent to England, but his  
heart was begged and obtained by the  
Greeks, who enshrouded it in a silver case.  
Four years later, after the protracted siege of  
Missolonghi, a sally-party, carrying the  
relic with them, cut it away with great  
difficulty in the Turkish lines, but the  
heart was lost in crossing the marshes.  
—The Academy.

HOW TO GAIN UNANIMITY IN JUNIOR.—  
Let the jury consist exclusively of ladies.  
As it is proverbial that women never do  
disagree, there would not be the slightest  
difficulty in securing always an unanimous  
verdict. The whole twelve would vote as  
one woman, more especially if one of their  
own sex was being tried. Besides, the  
more prospective horror of a dozen women  
being all locked up together, without a cup of  
tea, or a stocking to mend, or a baby to  
play with, or a novel to thumb, would  
force them to agree, long before they had  
looked at the prisoner even, i. e., whether  
he was good looking or not.

THE WEDDING OF THE WOMEN.—A sensible  
contemporary says, "The women ought to  
make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses  
tobacco, and it would soon break up the  
practice." A friend of ours says, "They  
ought also to pledge themselves to kiss  
every man that don't use it"—and we go for  
that too.

### LITERATURE, ART, &c. (From the *Athenaeum*.)

The Rev. G. Gillilan will shortly produce  
his "Modern Christian Heroes, a Gallery  
of Reforming and Protesting Men."

"Christmas Eve with the Spirits" is the  
name of a forthcoming volume, which comes  
as a reminder of how autumn is gliding  
away into winter.

There has been published at Boston,  
United States, a Christian plea for poly-  
gamy. It is entitled "The History of  
Philosophy and Marriage, Polygamy and  
Monogamy compared," and is by "A  
Christian Philanthropist." The American  
Citizen looks on such a book as a sign of  
restlessness in society, which may bring  
about a dozen social revolutions at once.

Lord Byron's complete works for 9d, are  
being sold at bookstalls like herring in a pic-  
tureless season. Another consequence of that  
detestable scandal which has introduced the  
subject of incest to the attention of young  
persons in a forthcoming cheap edition  
"The Countess Guioccioli's Recollections of  
the Poet." It will be a six shilling volume.

We hear of a biography of Flora McDonald,  
founded on papers that have been  
hitherto preserved in a family record chest.  
We hope to be informed when the work  
will appear, whether the chest has been pre-  
served in Scotland or America, and in  
whose keeping it has been. Full explanations  
as to how it may have should be given  
on a subject in which the public are so  
deeply interested. If Flora McDonald, as  
she used to write her name, has now but  
one surviving grand-daughter, her branch of  
the old family had not flourished. Mrs  
Flora McDonald had five sons and two  
daughters. A singular circumstance in her  
life is that all her sons had commissions in  
King George's service. Further, this ultra  
Jacobite lady and her husband, who emi-  
grated to America, upheld the Hanoverian  
interest on their estate in Carolina, and  
abandoned their adopted country when its  
independence was proclaimed. On their  
passage home, when they were attacked by  
a French privateer, Flora was one of the most  
active in defending the crew, and when the  
Frenchman gave her a blow on the eye,  
she struck him in the face, and he was  
soon disabled. The crew were all  
employed by many persons to do their  
dirty work, and they would be  
repulsive or no. But the innocent and  
ignorant populace, who generally would  
never dream of such a method of gaining  
money, saw the strong temptation of winning four pice  
for one—or sixteen for four. They watch  
wistfully the games going on—they see  
the joy of the winning parties—they catch  
the gambling fever—they are allured by  
the sight of the enchanting bait, they risk  
it may be a pice, and if they lose they  
are tempted to try again and lose more;  
but if they gain they are soon filled with  
excitement, and led on by an insatiable  
lust for still further success, which at last  
terminates in bitter ruin. Gambling is  
most fascinating and bewitching in  
its attractions, and but few natives who  
have a pice to risk can withstand the temptation  
when presented to them under such  
auspicious aspects.

Then the question arises—Is it wise, is it  
right to afford an occasion for the acquire-  
ment of this evil habit to those who otherwise  
would not be likely to practice it? But  
the evil does not terminate here—the  
gambling man once acquired leads his  
victims to innumerable evils. I need  
not mention a few. The gambler who, before  
admitting that he was wrong, he is said to have  
pitched rice-bowls on board the passage  
boat, wounding several of the seamen.  
Defendant denied having thrown rice-  
bowls, or refused to move. Complainants  
people threw bullets and bowls about, and  
these were returned.—Mr Russell will  
be glad to hear that their enterprising  
manager recently produced a card on  
the subject of "Poker" in a very creditable  
manner, and that at the present moment their  
trade is in a very creditable manner, and  
that at the present moment their money is  
employed in reviving the legitimate  
drama by the representation of one of  
Shakespeare's plays. There is a species of  
box in which on most evenings Mr  
Fisk is to be seen dealing out hospitality  
from a well-turned buffet to his friends  
and admirers.

THE CHANCERY RULES OF CON-  
TEMPT OF COURT.

The *Economist* protests against Vice-  
Chancellor James's decision as to newspaper  
comments on suits in Chancery. Such a  
rule, if only by introducing doubt and  
apprehension, tends to paralyse the press  
in the discharge of its public service.  
While the rule is thus injurious to the  
public, it is of exceedingly doubtful utility  
to the Courts themselves or to the interests  
of justice. Selected for their forensic  
and judicial skill, judges are notoriously hard  
of conviction, just the sort of men to look  
exclusively at what is regularly before them  
and ignore absolutely everything besides.  
If they are not equal to a test of the kind  
they ought not to be judges. Even in the  
case of juries it is very doubtful whether  
unlimited comment in the papers would  
have highly prejudicial effects. One is,  
perhaps, apt to under-estimate the effect of  
an actual trial in wiping off the impression  
of previous talk and comments on men of  
ordinary intelligence; and if juries were  
not susceptible, would not their weakness  
rather be an argument against their fitness  
for the duty laid upon them than a reason  
for suppressing a practice which is of public  
advantage?

The *Saturday Review* maintains that the  
affairs of insurance companies are of such a  
character that inquiry conducted for the  
information of the policy-holders have a  
legitimate object. In the case of an in-  
surance company, although malicious  
implications would deserve punishment,  
almost any conceivable misrepresentation  
ought to be easily and conclusively corrected.  
The balance-sheet alone, if its correctness is  
disputed, ought to furnish an answer to  
all accusations. If an action for libel had  
been brought against the *Times*, the directors  
of the European Company would have

## Portfolio.

MEDITATION.  
(From the "Poor Widow's Mite." By William Hinman: 1835.)

Thou God, that rulest and reignest in light,  
That flesh cannot attain;  
Thou, God, that knowest the thoughts of men  
Are altogether vain;  
Thou, God, whom neither tongue of man  
Nor angel can express;  
Thou, God, it is that I seek,  
Thou pity my distress!  
Thy seat, O God, is everywhere,  
Thy power all-powers transcend;  
Thy wisdom cannot be measured,  
For that it has not end!  
Thou art the power and wisdom too,  
And sole felicity;  
But I a lump of sinful flesh,  
Nurse of iniquity.  
Thou art by nature merciful,  
And mercy is thy name;  
And I by nature miserable,  
The thrall of sin and shame:  
Then let thy nature, O good God!  
Now work this force in me!  
And cleanse the nature of my sin,  
And heal my misery.  
One depth, good Lord, another crave;  
My depth of sinful crime  
Requires the depth of mercy great;  
For saving health in time.  
Sweet Christ, grant that thy depth of grace  
May swallow up my sin;  
That I thereby may whither be,  
Than even snow hath been.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.—The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carries the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of God's favor. Yet even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many heartsearlike airs as beauty; and the pencil of the holy Ghost with labored more in describing the afflictions of Job than the folioses of Solomon. Prosperity is not without many fears and distresses; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. We see in needle-works and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and sombre ground, than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lighthearted ground; judge therefore of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant where they are increased or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Lord Eton.

GOD.—Forasmuch as God Almighty is incomprehensible, it followeth that we can have no conception or image of the Deity; and, consequently, all his attributes signify our inability and defect of power to conceive anything concerning his nature, and not any conception of the same, except only this, That there is a God. For the effects, we acknowledge naturally, do indeed a power of their producing, before they were produced; and that power supposeth something existent that hath such power; and the thing so existing with power to produce, if it were not eternal, must needs have been produced by something before it, and that, again, by something else before that, till we come to an eternal (that is to say, the first) Power of all Powers, and first Cause of all Causes; and this is it which all men conceive by the name of GOD, implying eternity, incomprehensibility, and omnipotency. And thus all that will not consider may know that God is, even a man that is born blind, though it be not possible for him to have any imagination what kind of thing he is, yet he cannot but know that something there is that must call fire, because it warms him.—Hobbes.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.  
(Times.)

(Continued from our last.)  
Nothing can be more instructive, nothing can better illustrate the peculiar character of the Chinese language than analogies of this kind, which M. Julien has carefully collected in his grammar. But, useful as, no doubt, they are for the practical purpose of teaching Chinese, for which alone M. Julien has used them, those who write on the philosophy of language should be warned against using them for any other purpose. They are no proof whatever of the morphological identity of two branches of human speech so distant from each other in time and space as English and Chinese. If it is true, as no doubt it is, that languages should be classified, not according to the similarity of their words, but according to their grammatical structure, it is equally true that their grammatical structure must be properly understood before any useful comparison can be instituted. This applies to modern as well as to ancient languages. English and French, for instance, both form their plural by a, but the a in mother is totally different from the a in les mères. We have only to trace back French to Latin, or English to Anglo-Saxon in order to see that it is purely accidental if these two languages, which are closely related to each other, mark their plural by the same letter, the a.

In the same manner it is perfectly true, that languages which like French, and, still more, like English, have lost most of the terminations of declension and conjugation are subject to the same stringent rules with regard to the collocation of words in a sentence as Chinese. While in Latin we may safely say, filius a matre patrem, or patrem a matre, or a matrem patrem, or a matrem patrem, we are restricted in French to le père aine, le fils, in English to "the father loves the son." This may be called "Chinese syntax," instead of "Latin Grammar," but though the syntactical results in our modern languages are the same, in appearance at least, as in the Chinese, the most ancient form of speech with which we are acquainted, the historical antecedents and the logical motives in the one and the other are totally distinct. In English, every one of the words which M. Julien mentions as doing service as substantives, adjectives, or verbs has been in a previous phase either a substantive, or an adjective, or a verb.

The terminations by which a substantive was distinguished from a verb have in course of time disappeared, the terminations were felt to be troublesome, or, at all events, it was perceived that the purposes of conversation could be carried out without them. But there remained in the minds of the speakers the firmly-established categories of thought and speech which, though no longer marked in every instance by outward signs, were kept up by oral tradition.

In Chinese this is totally different. The word *tehi*, governing, was at no time a substantive, or an adjective, or a verb,

These are distinctions which in their grammatical meaning have no existence in Chinese. The word *tehi* expresses a conception which can be used as a subject and as a predicate, and which then, according to our way of thinking, becomes a substantive or a verb; but not so with the Chinese. They may apparently speak like ourselves, but they do not think like ourselves, unless we are able to transfer our thoughts back into that state when we used to say, "Harry beat Tommy," "me good," "me have eaty," "manghy bow-wow like poor pussy," etc. This may seem to us a very imperfect way of speaking, yet for the time it seemed to answer its purpose, and it certainly has answered its purpose marvelously in Chinese.

Every language fulfills its purpose if the hearer understands what the speaker wishes to express. How that is best effected is left to the genius of each language, or family of languages. Some languages express too much, some too little. The so-called polyglot languages of America, many of the agglutinative languages of Asia, and to a certain extent, even some of the ancient Aryan languages, express more than is necessary. Their grammar, with its numerous terminations to distinguish singular, plural, dual, the gender, the animate or inanimate character of nouns, the transitive or intransitive nature of verbs, the persons with their number and gender, the tones and moods in endless variety, become too cumbersome; what is unnecessary and can be safely dispensed with is slowly and imperceptibly discarded, and, instead of the exuberant growth of grammar, such as we see it in Sanscrit and Greek, we find at last the scanty framework of declension and conjugation with which the English language does its work, and does it so well. In English much is understood which is no longer expressed; in Chinese much is understood which, as yet, has found no expression in their language. This is a subject of great importance to the student of logic and psychology even more than to the student of language. It shows that language does not reflect every process that passes in the mind, that it indicates often, instead of fully exhibiting, a whole train of thought, that it comprehend and abbreviates, instead of enumerating, every single impression that requires expression. M. Brail, in his essay, "Les idées latentes du language" (Paris, 1868), has lately treated this subject with great success. He brings forward a number of instances where words or whole phrases in Greek and Latin, but still more in German and English, are, in reality, as equivalent as words and sentences in Chinese, but where, nevertheless, the tradition of language leaves no doubt in the minds of speakers and hearers as to what is intended. A singing-master is *maître à chanter*, a reading-room a *cabinet de lecture*. The signs to mark the relation of the two words are omitted in English as in Chinese, yet the meaning of the words is perfectly clear. A "railroad accident insurance company" is more Chinese than Chinese, yet it is quite as intelligible as "Compagnie d'assurances contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer." Only let it be remembered that if even in French we can say *Hôtel-Dieu* instead of *Hôpital de Dieu*, it became at one time *hôtel et dieu*, which was clearly marked by their forms, *hôtel* as a nominative and *dieu* as an oblique case; but for this such a collocation of words as we find in *Hôtel-Dieu* would be perfectly impossible in French. In course of time the terminations disappeared, but the compound remained. There is nothing analogous to this in Chinese. Here the words have remained in their radical stage. They have not been distinguished by any outward sign as substantives, or adjectives, or verbs. They are put together without cement, holding together by their weight, and forming the arch of a sentence according to strict architectural rules.

Those of our readers who have the courage to attack a Chinese grammar will find their daring fully rewarded by a careful perusal of M. Julien's work. Every Chinese character is transcribed and numbered and in the translation into French each word is marked by a figure corresponding to the Chinese character. By this process it is possible to read not only the examples which are given to illustrate each syntactical rule, but even to spell out a number of tables which M. Julien has given as an appendix.

These fables are interesting in many respects. They were translated by M. Julien and published in 1839 under the title "Les Aventures Contes et Apologues Indiens, traduits du Sanscrit en Chinois et en Francais," in three volumes. Their translation from Sanscrit into Chinese dates from the fifth to the eighth century of our era. They were translated into Chinese as part and parcel of the Buddhist literature. We find them again in the second literature of the Buddhists in India, both in the Pali canon of Ceylon and in the Sanscrit canon of Nepal. But the most startling fact is that many of them are simply the same as the so-called fables of Aesop. This fact, which was first pointed out by the late Spence Hardy, remains still to be explained. Some scholars maintain that the Buddhists borrowed these fables from the Greeks, others that the Greeks borrowed them from the Buddhists, while with regard to some of them it has been suspected that they may be common Aryan property, moral myths, illustrated proverbs, known to the Aryans before their separation, and preserved by each Aryan colony in the same way as their common grammar, their common words, their common names of gods and goddesses, their common stories of the sky and the earth, the storms and the dawn.

## MR. PEABODY'S RISE AND PROGRESS.

It appears from some recollections of Mr. Peabody, published in a late number of the New York *Independent*, that it was in 1851, and in connection with the original Great Exhibition, that this gentleman first brought himself into notice by an act of public spirit. The American products intended for the Exhibition had arrived, so also had the United States Commissioner; but the portion of the Crystal Palace set apart for American display "was a barn-like space, in which neither platform nor counter, show-case nor decoration had been prepared." The Government of the Union had made no appropriation of funds, and "everything looked like a dead failure." In this dilemma Mr. Peabody stepped forward. "Not a person connected with the Exhibition had ever seen him. As agent or exhibitor, connoisseur or juror, no claim could be made upon his head. Neither in the meetings that had been held, nor in the plans that had been devised, was his name mentioned. Without pretence or show upon the ground of a simple business transaction, as he chose to consider it, with no

valid security, and simply that his native land might not be disgraced, he advanced to Mr. Riddle (United States Commissioner) and his secretary nearly £4,000 sterling." About this time Mr. Peabody introduced a great business innovation. He began to invite "to dinner every evening one who brought a letter of credit on his house." The thing had been unknown before. A day or two after a stranger's arrival there was a polite note of invitation to dinner at the Star and Garter, or to a Sunday's fare at Hampton Court, or to a sail on the Thames, or at least his door." The benefit conferred on the visitor to London is apparent; and it gratifies the best feelings of our nature to learn that Mr. Peabody's attention to his compatriots were beneficial to himself. "From 1851 to 1861, in which latter year he retired from active interest in his firm, the valuation upon him in American letters of credit increased twentyfold." In this same year 1851, he commenced another practice which brought him considerable notoriety, and for a time involved him in unpleasantness with some of his fellow-countrymen here. He conceived the idea of giving an "Independence dinner" on the 4th of July, at which representative Englishmen and Americans should sit down together. But "wise of the aristocracy would accept the invitation of a city tradesman?" And without the society of the West-end all that money could purchase would give neither solat to the occasion nor honour to the host. Mr. Peabody sought Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and laid before the Minister his plans. The latter approved, and presented them to the Duke of Wellington. The old Duke liked the idea, promised to mention it to his friends, and agreed to accept Mr. Peabody's invitation when it should come. This stamped the affair. When the Duke wanted, all could go." The dinner was continued, and brought the host great popularity. "There was one drawback only in the prepared toast the Queen was first named. The President of the United States came second." In 1854 General Sticks was Secretary of Legation here, and he proposed on this ground a subscription "Independence" dinner. A meeting was held to consider the proposal, at which Mr. Peabody unexpectedly appeared. The writer ex-lovers had returned each other, with tears and tragic sob, their letters and their portraits, their gifts and souvenirs—"seals of love, but sealed in vain"—Madame de X.—"The count is much too elegant a man not to be bold; in fact, he has no more hair on the top of his head than Old Uncle Ned or a billiard-ball." When the ex-lovers had returned each other, with tears and tragic sob, their letters and their portraits, their gifts and souvenirs—"seals of love, but sealed in vain"—Madame de X.—"The count is much too elegant a man not to be bold; in fact, he has no more hair on the top of his head than Old Uncle Ned or a billiard-ball." 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catty	80	80
"	80	70
tim.	250	250

catty	24	18
"	20	18
"	10	8
"	24	18
"	20	18
"	18	16
"	20	18
"	30	30
each	6	5
catty	18	16
each	240	200
catty	26	22
"	8	6
catty	16	14
"	25	20
"	50	40
bundle	1	1
catty	1	1
"	180	160
"	35	30
"	120	110
"	60	50
"	20	18
"	150	140
"	45	40
"	40	35
"	20	18
"	72	60
"	15	10
"	90	80
"	14	10
"	20	18
"	8	7
"	45	40
each	1	1
catty	25	20
bundle	18	1
catty	680	64
"	160	14
each	20	18
catty	120	110
"	38	30
each	84	80
catty	220	200
each	60	50
catty	120	100
"	32	24
"	120	110
"	24	20
"	70	65
"	680	650
"	360	300
"	380	300
"	48	38
oh	1	1
catty	240	200
"	170	160
"	170	160
"	26668	1w
"	40	30
"	1	1
"	460	440
"	350	300
"	400	370
"	96	90
"	60	55
"	48	44
"	180	130
"	12	10
"	240	220
"	56	50
"	100	96
"	120	100
"	70	64
"	12	10
"	22	18
"	170	160
"	300	290
"	12	8
"	260	160
"	350	200
"	200	150
"	400	350
"	240	200
"	3480	3400
"	240	220
"	1100	1000
"	240	220
"	120	110
"	150	140
"	720	680
"	580	480
"	880	800
"	200	210
"	108	90
"	350	330
"	380	320
"	600	500
"	157144	157144

## Intimations.

**JOHN MOIR & SON,**  
Preserved Provision Manufacturers,  
and Export Oilmen  
**ABERDEEN,**  
Surveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. the  
Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,  
Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams,  
Tongues, Cheeses, Bologna, and Oxford Sauages,  
Potted Meats, and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams,  
Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles,  
Bacon, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ket-  
chup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the  
**DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.**

The Consumer, though paying a rather higher price  
for our Goods, yet will find them the cheapest  
in the end, from their superior quality.

27Nov69 1w 26t 27May70

Genuine Eau de Cologne,  
Established 1695.

**JOHN ANTHONY FARINA,**  
City of Milan (Zur Stadt Mailand) High Street,  
129 (Hochstrasse, 129).

**COLOGNE, PRUSSIA,**  
Partner to the Imperial Court of France, and  
the Royal Court of Prussia, Bavaria, the Netherlands,  
Belgium, &c.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862, and  
First Prizes in Paris, Dusseldorf, Treves, and  
Bremen.

23Jan69 1w 62t 23Jan70

My Genuine

DOUBLE DISTILLED IMPERIAL EAU  
DE COLOGNE.

The most Aromatic and refreshing Perfume may  
be procured in all the principal Perfumers, and  
Druggists in England or by applying direct to me in  
Cologne, Prussia.

25Sep69 1w 26t 25Sep70

**HEAL AND SON'S**

Iron & Brass Bedsteads,  
For all Parts of the World.

**SOLID MAHOGANY**

**BED ROOM FURNITURE,**  
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for  
extreme climates.

**HORSEHAIR & SPRING MATTRESSES**

and every description of Bedding for India,  
and the Colonies.

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**

of the above goods may be sent to every part of  
the world to which there is Book Post.

**HEAL & SON,**

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road,  
London, W.

\*\* Remittances and Orders must be made pay-  
able in London.

26Dec69 1w 62t 26Dec70

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

Established 1820.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

Invite the attention of  
Sportsmen to the  
following Ammunition,  
of the best quality, now  
in general use throughout  
India and the  
Colonies.

**THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.**

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS,  
LONDON.

**JOSEPH TRELLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE**

**PERCUSSION CAPS.**

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt-Gum Wadding

Cartridges Cases of superior quality for Breach-

ing Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at  
long distance.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition,  
sold by Gunmakers and Drillers in Gimpowder

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

Patentees and Manufacturers.

57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

14Feb69 1w 62t 14Feb70

RIMMEL'S CHOICE

PERFUMERY, patronised by all  
the World.

**RIMMEL'S**

FRANGIPANE, and other  
Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

**RIMMEL'S LAVERNE WATSON**, distilled  
from Mitchell's Flowers.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR**, of world-wide  
reputation for its useful and sanitary properties.

**RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND**

**GLYCERINE**, the best preparation for the Hair.

**RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WIND-**

**SOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.**

**RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER, CRACKERS, and**

**COSTUME CRACKERS**, very amusing for Balls  
and Parties.

**PERFUMED ILLUMINATED DINNER**

**CARDS**, ALMANACKS and VALENTINES.

**EUGENE RIMMEL**, Perfumer to H.R.H. the  
Prince of Wales.

24Apr69 1w 62t 24Apr70

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**

CELEBRATED

**STEEL PENS.**

OLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

1w 62t 81Dec69

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**

CELEBRATED

**STEEL PENS.**

OLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

1w 62t 81Dec69

## Intimations.



**LEA AND PERRINS'**  
CELEBRATED  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,  
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS  
TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

1w 62t 81Dec69

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE excess of this most delicious and unrivalled  
Condiment having caused certain dealers to  
use the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to  
their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby  
informed that the only way to secure the genuine,  
is to

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**,  
and to see that their names are upon the  
label, sharper, and bolder.

Some of the foreign Manufactures having supplied  
with a spurious Worcester Sauce, upon  
the wrapper and label of which the names of **Lea**  
and **Perrins** have been forged, L. & P. give notice  
that they have furnished their correspondents with  
power of attorney to take instant proceedings  
against Manufacturers and vendors of such, or  
any other imitations, by which their right may be  
infinged.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, and see  
Name on Wrapper, Label, bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesalers and for Export, by the Proprietors,  
Worcester, Crosses and Blackwell, London, &c.,  
and by Grieves and Oilmen universally.

23Jan69 1w 62t 23Jan70

Double Waterproof Patent Wire  
Cartridges; Felt-Gum Wedding  
Muscle Loadings, and every description of Sporting  
and Military Ammunition.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, and see  
Name on Wrapper, Label, bottle, and Stopper.

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23Jan69 1w 62t 23Jan70

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

## Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Peider's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS							
America	W. Doane	Amer. str.	4454	Dec. 24	9 P. M. S. S. Co	Whampoa & S. F. Co.	To-day 3 p.m.
China	W. C. Rodger	Brit. str.	978	Dec. 24	5 David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
Commodore	E. McKenzio	Russ. str.	240	Nov. 24	10 Landstein & Co		
Doumai	W. C. Bourdon	Feh. str.	1500	Dec. 24	12 Messageries Imperiales		
Douglas	W. C. Toppin	Brit. str.	613	Dec. 24	16 Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Fornosa	W. C. Anderson	Brit. str.	700	Dec. 24	16 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Ganges	W. C. Dundas	Brit. str.	1190	Dec. 24	16 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Glenarney	E. Bolton	Brit. str.	1038	Dec. 24	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Lismore	E. Morrison	Brit. str.	396	Dec. 24	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Madras	W. C. Davis	Brit. str.	1200	Dec. 24	11 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Mahotka	W. C. Kruskopp	Russ. str.	270	Dec. 24	12 Augustine Heard & Co		
Patino	W. C. Atarcon	Span. str.	1200	Dec. 24	12 Spanish Consul		
Sunda	W. C. Gates	Brit. str.	1683	Dec. 24	12 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Thales	E. Roskell	Brit. str.	1654	Dec. 24	14 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Titius	W. C. Tahit	Span. str.	805	January 21	14 Augustine Heard & Co		
United Service	W. C. Tough	Brit. str.	650	Dec. 24	12 Wm. Pustau & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Adelina	W. C. Cornes	Brit. bk.	735	Dec. 24	11 Order		
Aguts	W. C. Santos	Port. sch.	350	Nov. 24	2 J. J. dos Remedios & Co		
Akershus	W. C. Malling	Norw. bk.	400	Nov. 24	10 John Burd & Co		
Amiral Protet	W. C. Grant	Brit. bk.	316	Nov. 24	25 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Andreas	E. Peters	N. Ger. str.	399	Nov. 24	28 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Anna	W. C. Petersen	N. Ger. sch.	132	Nov. 24	11 E. Schellhass & Co		
Aun Adamson	Hutton	Brit. bk.	487	Dec. 24	16 Melchers & Co		
Atrevida	Kindred	Brit. bk.	526	October 30	36 Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Balmeaarts	W. C. Uxford	Brit. bk.	376	Dec. 24	6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Belle	W. C. Wake	Brit. bk.	245	Dec. 24	13 Order		
Benvenus	E. Muirhead	Brit. bk.	989	Nov. 24	18 Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Bremar	W. C. Bartlett	Brit. bk.	599	Dec. 24	16 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Camilla Cavour	W. C. Astorius	Salv. str.	850	Nov. 24	28 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Carl Ritter	W. C. Sachou	N. Ger. str.	230	Dec. 24	15 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Cary and Jane	K. Jensen	N. Ger. str.	387	Nov. 24	12 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Catherine Fullarton	W. C. Hungan	N. Ger. str.	740	Dec. 24	13 A. G. Hogg & Co		
Charles Auguste	W. C. Cogrel	Feh. str.	740	Dec. 24	14 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Chuan	W. C. Wegener	N. Ger. str.	125	Dec. 24	17 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Colina	W. C. Kufkeld	N. Ger. str.	225	Dec. 24	20 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Constantia	W. C. Abano	Span. str.	184	January 20	30 Remedios & Co		
Comet	W. C. Schmoor	Siam. str.	507	Dec. 24	17 Chinese		
Cutty Sark	W. C. Meyer	Siam. str.	474	Dec. 24	16 Chinese		
Day Dawn	E. Sustenance	Brit. bk.	398	Dec. 24	18 Russell & Co		
Dom Pedro II	W. C. Young	Brit. bk.	244	October 24	24 P. A. Metta		
Dona Anita	W. C. Beard	Brit. bk.	493	Dec. 24	15 Order		
Dubrook	W. C. Bruce	Brit. bk.	527	Nov. 24	13 Landstein & Co		
Eleanor Dixon	W. C. Matthews	Brit. bk.	405	Dec. 24	2 Thomas Howard		
Elias Rickmers	W. C. Rehm	N. Ger. str.	308	Dec. 24	6 Melchers & Co		
Elyria	W. C. Aldag	N. Ger. str.	340	Nov. 24	24 E. Schellhass & Co		
Elk	W. C. Hobbs	Brit. bk.	404	Nov. 24	19 Russell & Co		
Fabius	W. C. Turke	Feh. str.	658	Nov. 24	27 Landstein & Co		
Florence Nightingale	E. Cameron	Brit. str.	484	Nov. 24	19 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Flying Fish	W. C. Duschoson	Brit. str.	842	Nov. 24	25 Chinese		
Frederic	W. C. Nicaise	Belg. str.	803	January 20	6 Borneo Company		
Friendship	W. C. Klindt	Siam. str.	480	Nov. 24	26 Chinese		
Gazelle	W. C. Grun	N. Ger. str.	189	Nov. 24	22 E. Schellhass & Co		
George	W. C. Seelerlof	N. Ger. str.	118	Nov. 24	2 E. Schellhass & Co		
Gratine Brone	W. C. Greenewold	N. Ger. str.	400	Dec. 24	20 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Gratina	W. C. Ordman	Dut. str.	644	Dec. 24	2 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Gravina	W. C. Barcelo	Span. str.	240	Sept. 25	25 Remedios & Co		
H. E. Susanna	W. C. Meyboom	Dut. str.	373	Nov. 24	14 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Hockmatao	W. C. Lodus	Brit. str.	124	Dec. 24	7 Hogg & Co		
Houts Anna	E. Drowes	N. Ger. str.	600	Dec. 24	12 Siemssen & Co		
Haze	E. Forseyth	Amer. str.	862	October 24	16 Russell & Co		
Hergott Ernst	W. C. Conrad	N. Ger. str.	288	Dec. 24	3 Melchers & Co		
Hieronimus	W. C. Raben	N. Ger. str.	232	Nov. 24	29 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Isabelita y 6 Hermanos	W. C. Tremug	Span. str.	480	Dec. 24	5 Chinese		
Jane	W. C. Publmann	Brit. str.	307	Nov. 24	22 Thomas Howard		
Jane Spiers	W. C. Brown	Brit. str.	309	Nov. 24	15 Captain		
Java	W. C. Macbell	N. Ger. str.	808	Dec. 24	8 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Jenne	W. C. Harmann	N. Ger. str.	280	Dec. 24	12 Melchers & Co		
Jeress	E. Watson	Brit. str.	507	Dec. 24	22 Russell & Co		
John Banfield	E. Bastian	Brit. str.	520	Dec. 24	16 Order		
Kjobenhavn	W. C. Holm	Dan. str.	378	Nov. 24	28 Olphant & Co		
Lizies	E. Peck	Amer. str.	440	Dec. 24	11 Augustine Heard & Co		
Louise	E. Hansen	Dan. str.	227	Dec. 24	18 Siemssen & Co		
Malay	W. C. Clough	Amer. str.	812	Nov. 24	22 Augustine Heard & Co		
Manfred	W. C. Scott	Brit. str.	592	October 24	23 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Marchioness of Londonderry W. C. Gould	Brit. str.	736	Nov. 24	27 Wm. Pustau & Co			
Marie Suzanne	E. Hirayama	Feh. str.	250	Dec. 24	15 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Martha	W. C. Haje	N. Ger. str.	221	Nov. 24	12 Melchers & Co		
Matador	W. C. Kalckloer	N. Ger. str.	302	Dec. 24	6 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mauritius	W. C. Petersen	N. Ger. str.	580	Dec. 24	8 Russell & Co		
Medina	W. C. Fournia	Brit. str.	357	Dec. 24	12 Order		
Mense	W. C. Harris	Brit. str.	699	Dec. 24	16 Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
M. M. Jones	W. C. Hockmatao	Brit. str.	207	Nov. 24	20 Captain		
Mikado	E. Empfert	N. Ger. str.	340	Dec. 24	15 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mina	V. Garius	Span. str.	430	Nov. 24	25 Remedios & Co		
Musini	W. C. Klein	Brit. str.	444	October 24	10 Olphant & Co.		
Mycore	W. C. Rose	Feh. str.	443	October 24	22 Frederic Degenauer		
Narvino	W. C. McNutt	Brit. str.	408	Nov. 24	8 Landstein & Co		
Nellie Abbot	W. C. Gordon	Amer. str.	201	Dec. 24	16 Russell & Co		
Neu Granada	W. C. Bauer	N. Ger. str.	297	Dec. 24	6 E. Schellhass & Co		
Norman	W. C. Hansen	Siam. str.	711	Dec. 24	9 Chinese		
Oliver Cromwell	W. C. Hawood	Brit. str.	1112	Nov. 24	28 Augustine Heard & Co		
Parson	W. C. Whyte	Brit. str.	606	Nov. 24	30 Siemssen & Co		
Pekin	W. C. Halmbeck	N. Ger. str.	285	Dec. 24	11 E. Schellhass & Co		
Peruvian	W. C. Wickers	Siam. str.	750	Dec. 24	3 Chinese		
Poss. Elii	W. C. Soule	Amer. str.	649	Nov. 24	27 Olphant & Co		
Prosperity	W. C. Seymour	Amer. str.	595	Nov. 24	2 Russell & Co		
Queen of England	W. C. Thompson	Amer. str.	1156	Sept. 24	2 Augustine Heard & Co		
Reinders	W. C. Valentini	Dan. str.	284	Nov. 24	30 A. G. Hogg & Co		
Robert Fletcher	W. C. Pettendrich	Brit. str.</td					